One day over thirty years ago, as our ship, the Three Partners, was lying in the harbor at Rangoon waiting to discharge cargo, a native boat in which were three people met with an accident while drawing near us, and the occupants were thrown into the water. I was at the moment on the ship's bowsprit, and without taking a second thought I dropped into the water and seized an old man who had gone down for the second time and was almost done for. A rope was thrown me from the ship, and after a good deal of trouble the old chap was lifted over the rail and brought back to life. The two other men were swept away and drowned. But for the fact that the Captain of the ship was my brother, the mate would probably have broken my head as I regained the

deck. A madder man I never saw. Why, you infernal, good-for-nothing idiot!" he roared as he danced around me. "The idea of your jumping overboard among the sharks and crocodiles to save the life of a contempti-ble heathen!"

At that time, and I presume it is still the ease, the life of a common Stamese was of no more value than that of a dog in the eyes of white men. It was my first vovage to those waters, and I was also young and impulsive.

Boo here, young man!" continued the mate after he had exhausted his stock of curses; and as I walked to the port quarter and looked over into the muddy waters the head of a crocodile was plain to be seen.

The native whom I had rescued was an old man, at least 60. He had a venerable, dignified look, and was evidently a man of much intelligence, He could speak English fairly well, and, as seen as he was able to talk, he took me by

the band and said:

"The white people are born brave; I would not have done it, had I been a young man, for one of you. I can do nothing to reward you. I had wealth, but it went to the bottom of the harbor when the bont was wrecked." harbor when the boat was wrecked,"
I told him that no reward was expected, or
would have been received, if tendered, and
that I would get the Cantain's permission to
pull him to the shore. He looked at me for a
couple of minutes, still holding my hand, and
finally asked if I had India ink and needles.
When I brought them to him be told me to bare
my breast, and he slowly and carefully pricked
into my flock, right over the breast bone, a sign
or token, of which the following is a copy:

 $1-\wedge-1$

The right and left hand figures may be capital "Is," and the middle one an inverted capital "V." He was wondrously swift with his work, and was evidently an adept. When he had completed his task he said:

I offer you this as a reward. If ever you need help in India show this sign." It was four or the hours after the resule that he was bulled ashors, and no one aboard the ship knew of the sign he had left behind. While I felt certain in my own mind that it was connected with native Free Masonry, and was given to me in all earnestness, to have shown it to the crew would have been to make me a butt of ridicule. The link was pricked in so deeply that the publicular as in unto my work, and when the wounds were healed the sign stood out as bold and plain as if put on with black paint.

In due time the ship was unloaded, received her carrived safely. I had the missortune to break my leg before we had reached our slip, and consequently did not make the next voyage. Instead, I made a voyage to Liverpool and was paid off, went out to Singapore before the miss, and there ioned an English Government survering party, which was recharting the northeast coast of Bornee and the lighted aducent. paid off, went out to Singapore before the mast, and there joined an English Government surveying party, which was recharting the northeast const of Borneo and the islands adjacent. The schooner was called the Survey, and she carried a crew of thirty-six men, and was armed with two nine-pounders on a side, and a long Tom on a swivel. In these days the China Sea was the paradise of pirates, and the great raft of islands to the north of Borneo offered them every security. These islands are sirung along for a distance of 1,900 miles, separating the Pacific Ocean from the China Sea, and from secure and unknown harbors on the west side of the islands every species of native craft had a show to attack the commerce passing up and down the great waterway. The schooner was officered from the navy, and naval discipline prevailed aboard. She was fitted out to fight as well as to survey, and a better craw could not have been selected. With few excentions all were young mon, full of physical strength and dare-down spirit, and the knowledge that the voyage was a dangerous one had made them the more eager to go.

We had been out six weeks and had been making soundings and surveys along the west const of Long Island to the north of Borneo, when we had, our first trouble. We had been in whith, and deep enough to foat a man-of-war. While we had laided to make out any inhabitants on the shores, several smail maive crafts had visted us and engaged in fishin width, and deep enough to float a man-of-war. While we had inlied to make out any idiabitiants on the shores, several small na-tive cruits had visited us and engaged in fish-ing in our neighborhood. While they seemed to be poverty-stricken fellows, with nothing more than a natural curlosity to know why we were taking so much trouble for nothing, our quarternaster, who had spont years on the coast, put them down for spies sent out by a hear colony of pirates, and he advised every man to keep a weather eye open. We had been in the bay three days, an-chored in thirty feet of water, and within half a mile of the beach, when it came on a dead calm. Some of our men had seen matives in the tops of trees ashore, and there was no doubt they had climbed up with strylasses to look down upon our decks and discover our strength. We had one more day's work to accomplish, and, therefore, instead of getting out the boats and towing the schooner out of the bay, we got spring on our cables, leaded the guns with grane and cannets and

work to accomplish, and, therefore, instead of getting out the boats and towing the schooner out of the bay, we got spring on our cables, leaded the gans with grape and cannister, and made overything ready for the night attack which the quartermaster scenied from afar off. He was sure that by midnight we would be beset by a dozen native erait manned by desperate feilows intent on our capture.

A more uniavorable night for us could not have been made. Note breath of air was moving, and the sun had no sconer gone down than a mist rose from the still waters of the bay, and by 9 o'clock we could not see the length of the schooner. Although half a mile from the shore, we heard all the sounds of a tropical night, and after 10 no one was allowed to speak above a whisper. There was nothing serious about the situation to us young fellows. All we had to do was to open on the pirates if attacked and drive them off. The officers took a different view of it, however. There were no more desperate men at that time than the pirates of Bornoo and adiadent islands, and if they came down on us, they would come live to one. After 11 o'clock everybody was on dock and at his station. We lay broadside to the entrance of the bay, with the schooner lazily riding to the ground swell, and awinging her head this way and that by turns. This was shought to be an unfavorable position, as, if attacked from the entrance, we could bring only the two port cannot to bear. It proved, however, to be our salvation.

It was a little past midnight, and every man

non to bear. It proved, however, to be our salvation.

It was a little past midnight, and every man on deck was listening to signs of the enemy, when we were suddenly attacked on all sides at once. We had scarcely got the alarm when a full dozen native craft of all sorts burst through the fog and were upon us. It was a clever piece of work. An had come into the bay from the sea, our position had been exactly located, and the fleet had scargaded to take us on all sides and to attack at the same momest. The best white tion had been exactly located, and the deet had sonarated to take us on all sides and to attack at the same momest. The best white naval officer could not have laid his plans more perfectly. A merchant vessel would have been in the hands of the pirates in five minutes, even if expecting them. Discipline saved us. There was no confusion. Every man knew his station, and sprang to it. We gave them a couple of broadsides inside of half a nihure, and it was tiese which saved the schooner. The gams were depressed and fired at just the right moment, and the hayoc created was simily awind. The recoil of the gams gave the schooner a sheer which upset two or three craft, and the only attempts to board were at the bow and stern. I was on the bow with others, and we each had a musket and cutlass. I blew the whole top of a native's head off as he raised it above the rail in front of me, and then used my cutlass. The fellows just swarmed up the chains, and they had ropes, with hooks attached, which they thew over the rails and came climbing up. In spite of the way we laid about us they kept gaining on us, and I had just split a fellow's head open when a hook thrown from below caught in my clothing, and it was jerked to the rail and over it in three snaps of your linger. I foll upon the heads of several unityes and rolled off into the zear; but almost as seon as I struck the water a rough hand pulled me on to the rail or catamaran, and in thirty seconds my hands and feet were ited and a pirate took charge of me.

Although depend and confused by my sudden

onds my hands and feet were fied and a pirate took charge of me.

Although dazed and confused by my sudden cliange of position, I knew all that was going on. I hadn't been on the raft two minutes when she was backed away from the schooner, and as she moved a dose of cannister from one of the guns killed five or six natives, who steed over and just behind me. Again, after we were concealed by the fox another discharge tore on a corner of the raft and killed two more men. I could hear the shouts and cheers of my stipmates, and I knew we were one of the schooner had easy out in it very mind on the schooner had come out in it very mind on the daning on the pirater.

After getting away from the vessel we were joined by beats and rafts carrying nearly a hundred men, and n good third of these were wounded. All made for the entrance of the bay, and it was only when out of cannon shot that the fury of the pirates over their bloody repulse broke loose. My presence seemed to

A Bit of Heathen Tattooing Proves a Remarkably Lucky Thing for Me.
One day over thirty years ago, as our ship.

be forgotten for the time, and it was lucky for me that such was the case. There were several fights among the survivors on our raft, and it appeared that all those in authority had been killed.

In about an hour after getting out of the bay, and all the time progressing slowly to the north under paddle, we ran into the mouth of a creek and landed in a village, the inhabitants of which were awake and alert. My feet were untied and I was roughly jerked to a standing position, and when it became known through the village that a prisoner had been taken the excitement increased to fever heat. But for a very old man, who was probably absuperannuated chief, I should have been duit to shreds at the first rush. Everybody but this old man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to kill man seemed to have an insane desire to have an insane desire to kill we seemed to have an insane desire to man kill have been an attended and the bench and the ore six of the oldest men caupe forward to inspect the mark. A minute later they signed to mot have an ones

QUESTIONS BY SUN CORRESPONDENTS. The Latin quotation about which F. C. inquired in the Sunday Sun of Feb. 13 is to be found in the Annals of Tacking, Book L. chap. 72. Correctly quoted, it is "Deormi highings discured," and means the injuries of the goals of z., the injuries done to the goals are a care to the goals of more freely. "To the goals belong the avening of injuries done to the goals."

A. D. S.

P. A. Willett's Point -The ball travels the same dismoving, but not the same actual distance over the sur face of the earth. If a gun that carries 5,280 feet it one minute is moving backward when discharged, and has moved 250 feet when the ball reaches the mark, the ball will fail 5,280 feet from the gun, but 5,000 feet from the firing point. The backward motion of the gun, 280 feet a minute, is imparted to the ball as well as the forward motion, 5,280 feet a minute, and it knocks off the odd 28) feet of actual motion of the ball. But mean-while the gun has gone 289 feet back, and that brings up the distance between gun and ball to 5,280 feet uguin.

C.P. F .- A ball thrown backward from the rear of noving express train with sufficient force to carry it a far in a minute as the train runs in a minute reaches the ground just where it started, which is just as far from the frain as the ball would have fallen had the train been standing still; so that A and B are both right. Two men passing a ball aboard a moving train receive it with equal force and as if the train was standing still. A hall dropped from a moving train follows the train and falls under the window from which it is dropped, as if the train were standing still. Wherever the window is when the ball reaches ground, there the ball is, under it. Of course this does not allow for the effect of wind. Please give the names of the artists who sang the following raises in the original production of the "Grande

played in this country, and the place was the French Theatre, now the Fourteenth Street. M. Lagriffou played Baron Piet, Mile, de Felcourt Wanda, M. Du-

Can you tell me the year that the edd character called "Straw" dead? He used to drive through the streets of this city sching straw for bedding? H. W. S. We cannot; can any of our readers !

foneramus,-The legal definition of "usufruct," accord ing to Bouvier, is: "The right of enjoying a thing the property of which is vested in another, and to draw from the same all the profit, utility, and advantage which it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing." The word comes from the

Who was St. Patrick! What sid be do! Why is March 17 called "ct. Patrick's Day!" When and where did he live! Where and whon did he die! Suc. A. T. E. S. St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. He is said to have been bern in the year 372 at Bonavens Taberniae, now Boulogue, France, or in 373 near Kilpatrick, Scotland. His original name was Succesh. He was captured by pirates and carried to Ireland, escaped to his home, was recaptured, escaped again, and then decame a priest and a Bishop in Scotland, received the name of Patricius or Patrick from Calestinua Sishop of Rome, and in 432 returned to Ireland. He was not the first to introduce Christianity to that country, but ma be credited with its general conversion. He fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh, appointed Hisbops, found-ed schools, churches, and cloisters, and finally died in Down in 457, 462, 463, or 485. He is said to have driven the snakes out of Ireland, because there are supposed to be fewer there than in any other country. March 17 has been set aside as his boly day, and it is as good as

1. Which of his characters does Shakespeare make

1. Which of his successful and the system of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens."
2. What work contains Harry Cornwall's Songs of the Sea, and who is the publisher?

Sea, and who is the publisher?

Lancaster." says Sea, and who is the publisher?

Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster," says
these words, after his son, Henry Duke of Heraford, has
been banished. See Richard H., act L scene J. 2. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish Barry Cornwall's co

1. Was the execution as spice of Andrews and his siders justified by the usages of warf 2. Was or is the

"Wer leibt nicht Wein. Weib und Gesang Bielbt ein Narr sein Leben eang." known as Luther's motor! If so, why?

1. No decidedly not. We think that even those who condemned Andrews and the other seven men will now animit they acted without warrant. In the Companion Volume of Putnam's Record of the Rebellion is a long account of the raid and its result. Another account has been published called "Stealing a Locomotive," and still another, "Daring and Suffering." 2. It is generally attributed to Luther, but we don't believe he wrote it.

Will you explain why the year 1900 is not a leap year The year is 865 days 5 hours and 48 minutes long; 1 This was Julius Cosar's arrangement. Where do those 11 minutes come from! They come from the future and are paid back by emitting leap year every hundred years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every hun-dredth year, in the course of four hundred years it is found that the 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory III., who improved on Casar's calendar in 1882, decreed that every centurial year divisible by 4 should be a leap year after all. So w borrow I minutes each year, more than pay our bor rowings back by emitting three leap years in three cen turial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrange ment is so exact, and the borrowing and paying back balance so closely, that we borrow mers than we pay back to the extent of only one day in a 866 years

1. Is it proper to say "Mrs smith is a dark compected lady," or would "lady of dark compection," be a more correct expression? 2. Will you briefly give me some information on law of succession relating to thights had derinan monarche? In case of dash of kinz. Queen, or Emperor's oldest son, whether or not second son would be next heir, or eldest son of eldest son always."

1. "Woman of dark complexion" is better than either of your expressions. Give up the use of the word "lady" when you mean woman. A policeman says there is a "drunken lady" in the cell, and everybedy who knows about as little as yourself says lady until the

with hearing about washer ladies and Mrs. This, a lady rhokeens a saloon, and Mrs. That, the lady who scrub the floor. All these people may be ladies, but they are women first. 2. On the death of a King or Emperor. his eldes; son, or his eldest son's cides; living son and creds to the throne. In some countries, especially Eng-land, the eldest son, or the eldest daughter of the eldest son succeeds to the throne. Thus the Princess Victoria became Queen of England, though she had three uncles liv ing, she being the daughter of the fourth sen of George III., while they were the fifth, sixth, and seventh sens

CALIFORNIA REAR KILLERS.

treuses that Jim Wilburn and Bill Nowlin of Trinity Have Rad With Grizzlies

SAN PRANCISCO, March 10 .- James Wilburn of Long Ridge, one of the few men for whose prowess the Round Valley out-laws always have had a wholesome respect, is a bear destroyer of the first order. Whether he has killed as many as Sylvester Scott of Soas a bear fighter from the ground up he stands second to none.

Old Jim's left arm is crippled and almost isoless. The hand is curled up like a claw. and the end of a broken bone makes a big knot on his wrist. On his scalp are two deep scars. extending almost from his forehead to the back of his neck. By these souvenirs he remembers the toughest bear fight he ever had.

He had chased a big grizzly into the brush and was unable to coax him out where he could get a shot at the beast. An Indian offered to go in and prospect for bear, and disappeared

get a shot at the beast. An Indian offered to go in and prospect for bear, and disappeared in the thicket. His search was succossful, but perhaps it was a question whether he found the bear or the bear found him. The Indian came out of the thicket at a sprinting gait, with the bear a good second, and they came so suddenly that even Jim Witburn was taken by surprise. In two more jumps the bear would have been on top of the Indian, but Jim sprang between them, rifle in hand.

Before he could fire, the weapen was wrenched from his hands and broken like a reed. He grabbed his pistol, and that was knocked out of his hand in a jiffy. Then the bear closed with him, and both went down, the bear on top. The first thing the bear did was to try to swallow Jim's head, but it was a large head and made more than a mouthful. The bear's long upper teets slipped along the skull, ploughing great furrows in Jim's scalp, while the lower teeth lacerated his face. The brute's jaws were stretched so wide to got hold that he could not close them fairly and crunch Jim's skull, as he amiably intended to do.

Before the bear could make another grab at his head Jim thrust his left fist down the animal's throat, and kept it there while the grizzly chewed his arra into pulp. Meanwhile he had got hold of his big knife and plunged it into the bear's side with all his strength, Again he tried to stab his enemy, but the knife hid not penetrate the hide, and he discovered that in the hist thrust the knife had struck a rib and the point was turned up. The bear clawed and the head made first. When he found it he thrust the knife in and worked it around in a very disquicting way. In the struggle the knife slipped out of the hole several times, and once Jim lost it, but he persistently searched for the hole when he recovered the knife, and prospected desperately for the blade well into the head and to led over dead, with Jim's mangled left arm in his jaws.

It was a tough fight and a close call, and old Jim was laid up in his cabin for many a day light and rolled over dead, with Jim's mangical left arm in his jaws.

It was a tough fight and a close call, and old Jim was laid up in his cabin for many a day afterward. He recovered, with a ruined arm and more scars than he could count, and has belief many a bear since.

It was a tough fight and a close call, and old Jim was laid up in his cabin for many a day afterward. He recovered, with a ruined arm and more sears than he could count, and has killed many a bear since.

Bill Nowlin, the man who killed Newt Irwin in Bound Valley, when Irwin was sent by the White gang to murder him, has a record as a bear obliterator. He learned the business of killing grizzlies under the guidance of Sylvester Scott before he went to Trinity county, and when he located in the valley he was sought by stockmen, who were troubled by bears and wanted the marauders hunted down. Jim Simonin had something of a reputation in the valley as a bear killer, and when Nowlin took a contract to clean out some grizzlies that were whooping it up on Kickawakie Creek he asked Simonin to join him.

They took a pack of dogs along, and soon after striking the creek the hounds run a grizzly into the chapparal and went in after him. The brush was thick, and the dogs could not get a fair show at the hig fellow, who obstinately declined to be drawn out of his stronghold by their attacks. So dense was the thicket that the yelping of the dogs and growling of the bear were muffled, and the conflict seemed further away than it really was. Nowlin became impatient, and started to find out where the bear was located. He pushed through the edge of the thicket, and was making his way carefully toward the place where the dogs seemed to be having the biggest row, when Caleb suddenly arose close beside him, and gave him a wolt with his paw that sent him sylanning down hill like a top. The blow fell a little short, luckily for Nowlin, and only one claw struck his shoulder, but that was enough to give him a pretty fair idea of the power of the bruse. He kept hold of his rife as he went down hill, and when he landed on his kneed, acing the bear, he raised to his power of his game. Nowlin fired again and put a builet into his head. The bear town hills and when he landed on his kneed, and let he rog. The bail struck the bear sond servic

to clean out grizziles.

Whon the Kalser Died,

When the Kaiser Bled.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—One of the Government astronomers has calculated the time of the German Emperor's death as follows:
The Emperor died on Thursday, March 9, 1888, at 95, A. M. Berlin time; that is—the longitude of Berlin being 13° 24' east from Greenwich—at 7:36 A. M. London. or "Greenwich" or "Cosmic" standard time; at 2:36 A. M. New York and Washington. or "Eastern" standard time; at 1:35 A. M., Mississiph valley, or "Central's tandard time; at 12:36 A. M., Denver, or "Mountain" standard time; on Wednesday, March 8, at 1:36° P. M. Carson City and San Francisco, or "Pacific" standard time; at 1:36 P. M. Carson City and San Francisco, or "Pacific" standard time; and 7:36 Wednesday and Thursday, March 8-9, sub-Greenwich, or "Transition" standard time.

Women Wield the Cat Over His Hoad. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

Yesterday in front of Shakespeare's foun-Yesterday in front of Shakespeare's foundry two young women, Louisa Gastauer and Annie Lighte, called on Willie Hoy, a holper in the foundry, and gave him a severe whipping with a cat-o'-nine-tails. One of the women was protected by her brother. William Gastauer, and the other by Aleck Mulado.

Hoy was not only thrashed by the two girls, but was struck in the face by Gastauer, as the former struck his sister in the face while she was whipping him. The girls after administering the thrashing departed for home.

They claim that they received information from one John Collier that Hoy was going about circulating reports detrimental to their characters, and as he would not make reparation they thrashed him. Hoy denies this charge.

1. What was the origin of the word "masoet"? 2
What was the "Fortsas catalogue"? Exquenze. 1. We do not know whether Audran invented the traion or not; at all events, in his comic opera of Mascotta," first played in this country about nine years ago, he made use of a Provencal tradition that there ex-isted a beautiful maiden who brought good fortune to the person in whose house she dwelt. This maiden was the Mascotte. Since then the word has been applied to anything, human animate, inanimate, or beant that is supposed to bring good fortune to its friends or pessessors 2 The sale catalogue of the Fortsas collection i the best of modern bibliographical heaxes. The catalogue appeared in 1840; it gave the titles of the small but valuable library of Count J. N. A. de Fortsan, which was to be sold at Bluche, Bel-J. N. A devotate which was to what to books in the library were described, notes were added, and the book was got up in perfect style. Every bibliophile found in the library some book that he wanted. The head of the Rochefoucaulid saw the title of a scandalms book about his family; so did the head of the Nagans. On Aug. 10 the little lown of Binche was full of ardent bibliophiles eager to buy. Among them was the librarian of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. On the day it was an nounced that the town of Binche had bought the library entire. Investigation then showed that the whole thing was a hoax. The author was M. Renier H. G. Chalen. bookseller and wit of Mons. The book has several times been reprinted. In France its republication was for-bidden at that time, but Chalco published an account it, working the original catalogue into his story, so that

it was republished in spite of the law. 1 A generation of time is thir y three years; a gen eration of the family is composed of all the members equally removed from the nearest common abcester of that family. 2. No.

Which is correct: "The man was hung," or "the man was hanged !" The latter sentence. Mest is hung, but as we are not HOW OPIUM IS SMUGGLED.

The Remarkable Growth of a Flourishing Canadian Industry.

OGDENSBURGH, March 17 .- Despite the fact that two ingenious smugglers of opium are languishing in county jalls up this way the traffic goes on with apparently as much vigor as before. Indeed, it is rushing rather more briskly if anything, for winter alone affords the true sunshine in which the smuggler can most profitably labor, and he is hustling to transfer his Canadian stock in trade to the American shore. This matter of sneaking opium across the St. Lawrence is not an individual enterprise, but a huge conspiracy. It dates from the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The Canadian import duty is only nominal, so the American tariff of \$10 or so a pound boosts up the margin to a point that amazingly en-courages industry, even in a Canadiau. The seats of the enterprise-its export portsare the cities of Prescott, opposite to Ogdens-

burgh, and Brockville, a dozen miles below Brockville is rather the leading town in this re spect. Its American antithesis is the diminu tive and deceased village of Morristown. When Morristown was alive it contained a healthy Mothodist camp ground, now deserted and ruinous, but containing enough shelter yet for big denosits of opium. From this point the drug has found its way, in farmers' sleighs and wagons, to the pharmacies and factories where

Methodist camp ground, now deserted and ruinous, but containing encugh shelter yet for big deposits of opium. From this point the drug has found its way, in farmers' sleighs and wagons, to the pharmacios and factories where it can be put to use.

The insenuity and enterprise of the smugglers have been too great all along for the Government to catch up with, but it would take an army to stop the contraband traille. The course of ordum smuggling is, however, miles from smooth. The Treasury Department has detectives at Port Townsend, the Pacific end of the Canadian road, and at all the British Columbian ports. They sit around watching for opium, and when their eyes rest on one of the migratory packages, its adventures begin. Somebody is detailed to keep itdn sight, and he tries to doit. The smugglers know that they are watched, and they devote their talents to outwitting the watcher.

When a cargo starts East the special agent goes with it; so do the snugglers. They are all the while on Canadian soil, where the Treasury official is helpless, and they treat his vigilance with score. In this they are aided by patriotic Canucks, who quietly help a home industry which leaves much gold with them. The agent often travels in the same car with the body guard of an onlum case. The opium is resting undisguisedly in the baggage or express car, for it bears heavy charges easily. So great is the profit that a brace of men can fool away a big lot of time over 190 pounds of the drug and then uccket sizable wages for this low-priced people. Sometimes, and Indeed eften, the cargo goes by freight; then the agent has to keep roun of that train. He has a fine time doing it.

By and by the packages turn up in either Prescott or Brockville. But they do not stay there. The special agent has located overy case of it, though scattered through the towns, and the smurglers, have for the refer to the corn, and to kingston, from the application, and to kingston, from the application of the ice of the industry the artifees, and driven over to

where the drug is treated to one three years ago. All the American patent medicines avoid internal and import revenues by having duplicating shops over the border, where they make their nestrains Canadian rates for Canadian markets. The Canacks are refining our optum and then smuggling it into the country.

If these fellows under arrest would tell all they know, some queer things would be told. It would be found that many a reputable, or ostensibly reputable, business man and anotherary was dabbling with the sticky stuff, that great capital was behind it, and that all Canada is thoroughly cognizant of the fact in its secretimind. The Canadian Government could readily end the matter if it would, but it will not, it is owned by the railroad, and the Canadian Pacific is not cutting off anything that will take a shilling from its receipts.

Donnelly Salls for Europe.

Mr. Ignatius Don on the steamship Etruria. He lectured in Chicago at Central Music Hall on Tuesday evening and answered all questions put to him. He has permitted Mr. Medill of the Chicago Tribune to put an expert, who is said to be the best mathematician in the West, on the cipher, and settle the question of its absolute reality. Mr. Donnelly goes abroad in the interests of his book, "The Great Cryptogram," which will appear simultaneously in this country and England on May 1.

NAPOLEON'S ASSASSIN.



Napoleon IIL, Emperor of France, compasse his own death as certainly as did the poor fool who blow his brains out at his hotel yesterday; and of every hundred men that pass us on the street, at least thirty will do the same thing. Not in the same way, perhaps, but just as surely.

The man who eats too much, or the man who eats just enough, but doesn't use up his food by proper exercise, causes to form in his blood a poison known as Uric Acid. It forms in sharp-edged, brownish crystals. Little by little, as the kidneys work it off, cutting, bruising and injuring their minute tubes in doing so, it collects in the bladder. One little crystal adheres to another, and so on, until little bodies known as "grains" or "gravel" are formed. If these "grains" pass away freely so much the better. If they collect in the bladder and keep sticking together they at last form "stone in the bladder." Napoleon's disease. He was operated on by the best surgeons in the world.

but the sharp little crystals, in passing through his kidneys, had produced Bright's Disease and he died. Thus a man who eats too much or a man who does not get proper exercise (even with no Dyspepsia) may kill himself as surely and less pleasantly than if he took a platel. Dyspepsia will produce the same result, for the halfdigested food will yield Uric Acid, that is cer-

tain to influence the kidneys, Going out by the kidneys it produces Bright's Disease, penetrating the joints it produces Rhoumatism, entering the brain it causes Apoplexy, on the heart true Valvular disease Exercise and perfect digestion are the best insurance against such unwilling suicide. Eminent physicians have now all decided that Scotch Oats Essence, by giving perfect diges tion, soothing the kidneys, relaxing the bowels

pores working, is the very best preventive Since Scotch Oats Essence has of late bee so largely prescribed by physicians generally and taken by people of all classes, Gravel. Stone in the Bladder. Rheumatism, and Bright's Dis ease are becoming more rare.

naturally, and keeping the skin moist and the

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

Henry Irving and his company will close their season at the Star with the performances of the present week. Mr. Jrving has enhanced the fame which his former entertainments created for him in America. Besides the always powerful dramatic spirit of his own work, and vading intellectuality which, beyond the things com monly done on the stare, charms educated bearrys and beholders. From the most important passages in his own rotes down to the least motions of dumb figures, well directed thought is appreciable in every portion of an Irving production. So much as that is unanimously accorded to the great actor and manager. But the strong and peculiar individuality of the man inseparable from all his impersonations, is held by some to outweigh his mimetic genius. Is it so? No. He is an expeedingly versatile delineator of character, with contrasts between his different impersonations as entire as his pervading individuality is unsuppressable. Last evening he was the baunted murderer acters. On Tuesday he will be the devil in " Faust," and that surely is a distinct and peculiar incarnation, remote from his Jew in "The Merchant of Venice," to be repeated on Wednesday and Friday; and will anybody be able, on Thursday or Saturday, to discern kinship of either with the simple minded clergy-man in "Olivia," much less on Saturday afternoon with the senile, crafty, dying king in "Look XU"? Mr. Irving is the greatest of stage managers. Skul in the use of his company and of his scenery cumbles him to get up won-derfully fine shows. But he is a genius in acting too, and a good test is to try to recall any sctor who, in either of the parts just mentioned, has impressed the character more vivid'y or irremovably upon your mind

Irving, Filen Terry, and their Lyceum support wil cadets to morrow, so the Star will not open until Tues day, and on Saturday evening Irving's American tour will end. His company will go directly home. He and Miss Terry will follow lessurely.

This is a great season for German actors of fame Barnay, at the Academy, is the most notable visitor of the lot, though the least strange. They say that Couried performance. Besides, they provide the entire company and the fittings, and pay \$2,500 a week for the use of the been big. Barnay had a splendid welcome during the week, and distinguished people were among those who received him. Irving was usable to return the German's neat compliment of week before last, but he sent his ingenuous licutenant, liram Stoker, to sit in one of the boxes and contribute to a night's plaudits. This is Barnay's last week at the Acad-emy. To-morrow and Taesday nights be will play "Lear:" Friday and Saturday, "Uriel Acosta;" at the natinge, "Othello," Wednesday and Thursday nights stars have so long abandoned this practice of mixed bills that Barnay's revival of it cannot help being en joyed as a novelty. Next week Handmann will take his remarkable version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" to the Academy, and after him English and Italian opera will each have a season. Later, Barnay will return to

Estimates of the damage to the theatrical business of the East by last week's blizzard place the amount at high as \$100,000. City and country delays and aban oned contracts are included in this figuring.

It may be due to Fanny Davenport, and it may be t the admitted attractiveness and safety of the new Broadway, but "La Tosca" is certainly drawing well

will be made known at the Bijon to morrow night under the title of "The Pearl of Pekin." The piece is announced as practically new, and it is done by Charles Al-fred Byrne, who can write funnily on a wide range of subjects, and ought to be able to put Lecocq's old themo into interesting form. The production is under the eyo of E. E. Rice, and it follows that the scene and costume features will be elaborate. Rice will spend more money at any time on the dressing scenery that is expected to be half Chinese like, and Rice long are bought for costumes a collection of the genuins things. Justice should be done to the interpre-tation of the comedy, for the east will bring together a new Rice troupe headed by Louis Harrison, J. W. Her bert, Irene Verona, and Phil Branson. tiarrison basn't been on the city stage in about four years, and it is a much longer time than that since he used to sing in Rice's pieces, like "Hiawathn." Herbert is the English comedian who was approved as the Ko Ko of John Stet-son's "Mindo" troupe, and is already engaged to star after this season. Miss Verona is English, too and Mrs. Fred Darrell, in private life, a pretty girl, a good singer and a memory of last year's "Evangeline." have planned to run "The Pearl of Pekin" all summer

The Eden Musee's promptness in the matter of getting out wax representations of notable people and scenes is somewhat remarkable. The bier of Emperor William is counterfeited there already. The Hungurian orchestra and the concessed chose player are continued features.

That vivid battle picture of Gettysburg remains in it unique frame in Fourth avenue near Nineteenth street. Prof. Cromwell's lecture at the Grand to-night will have a sort of holiday aspect, for it will deal with "fre-land and the Irish." An episode of the evening will be the photographing of the whole audience.

This year's Barnum show is a deel better in every respect than any Barnum circus in the past two or three years. People who eight to know, account for this im rovement on the score of James A. Batley's return to he business. Balley is noted for his neatness. Any hing like disorder disturbs him immensely. Every thing at the circus this year is bright and new, and there are some ideas that are decidedly novel. The ring and serial performances have never been surpussed here. Five weeks remain of the show's stay, and the

last three will see a revival of the hippodrome races. The consecutive run of "A Midsummer Night's was not disturbed by the big storm, and Au night the comedy will be acted for the fifty sixth time It has only a fertnight longer to run before the Daly troups will end their city work

"Muggle, the Midget," a welcome because new play in Maggie Mitchell's repertory, is continued at the Fourteenth Street, but must give way after this week to "The Still Alarm," which, with the prestige of a successful christening at this house, will return to make a month's stay. It has had a fairly good run since it left

Frederic de Belleville and Viola Allen are at the head of the "Hoodman Blind" company, which will occupy the Grand this week. They have travelled all the sea on in the piece, which, like many another drama of its kind, has fared better out of town than is it. De listle ville's Juck Fulcit is declared to be as good as Hawerth's and better than Bellew's. Miss Allen is an earnest and clever young woman, and she may be relied upon to play Name and Jess with considerable force; but, with no disrespect to her, it may be doubted if that dual role citt ever be acted again so picturesquely or so power fully as it was by Annie Robe at Wallack's.

Not one of the vaudevilles-Bowery or otherwiselost a performance on Blizzard Bay, and of the list of sixty or seventy performers employed by them only eight or nine disappointed. At an Eighth avenue va lety there was only a single footpath leading to the cora but over 260 persons found their way into the ouse. The two low-priced combination theatres also gave their scheduled shows. Poole's had almost a profita audience at the Monday matines. Economical playgoers, it seems, are not susceptible to weather in

"The Henrietta's" disastrously interrupted city season will be finished this week at Niblo's, when Robson and Crane will reproduce Howard's comedy with about all the agreeable accessories that if had at the Union Square. The week will bring Robson and Crane to the todor their originally planned city run, and from here they will start on their tour as long ago laid out. City propie who may mise "The Henrichta" this week will problemy not see it for a year to come. Bolossy Kiralfy's spectac-Dolores," Margaret Mather, and the fiedinguid-Herminie," an old play revived, are futurities at Niblo's.

"A Rag Baby" has been in town so often that an ordinary engagement of it here would not excite unusual interest, but importance attaches to its visit to the Pepie's the current week, because the cast will show a new Old Sport in Charley Rend the examinated and more recent comin opera worker. Need was emissed for the Sport immediately upon I rank Daniele's revicement from the farce, and Hoyt a Thomas, the minaries have seemining found him satisfactors, for they have bim under a long contrast with well-defined tail of Starting him utilimately. Next week the People's will have "Hoodman Blind" by the fre helleville Allen combination. "A Rag Baby" has been in town so often that an ordi-

Lawyer Edmund E. Price's local melodrama, "One of the Bravest." is to have another series of performances at Poole's this week. It had a good engarement there earlier in the season. Charles C. McCarthy continues to play the heroic young fireman, and T. J. Cronin is still a valuable assistant in the comedy scenes. Poole's seems good theatre for "return dates" A revival of "A

Of the sixteen performers engaged for Tony Pastor's this week a dozen, at least, are leaders in \$1007 several "turns." Therney and Wayne are old song and dance men with a first-rate reputation. Frank Bush is as good a dislect comedian as the vandevilles have ever produced; S. G. Bessley, the musician, is the former partner of the Weston brothers and Wood, in the Musical

Kings; Millie Turnour, the transzist, is a member of a family famous as aerialists; Queen Vassar, an English girl, is a pretty and quaint dancer and singer, and James F. Lamb is a ventruoquist who has contributed some nay and good ideas to a somewhat worn specialty. Isa. bel Ward, Alice Smith and Fanny Bloodgood, Charles and Lillie Weston, John Daty, Annie Devere, and Hooley and Thompson are additional people on Paster's list for Harry Sanderson's benefit will occur pext Wednesday afternoon instead of Thursday, as at first planned Next work, Pastor's own and newly organized

tour for the spring and summer. A 150th performance will be an ordinary happening at the Lycenin by and by, if that fashionable theatre con-tinues in its profitable groove of lasting successes. "The Wife" will have its 150th representation in a few days.

troups will open at the home theatre before going on a

Byron's "Manfred," with Possart as Manfred the seen. A singing chorus will add to to-morrow's presen-On one of last week's German steamers arrived an ex

hibition known in the fatherland as Schwiegerling's Fantoches. An agent imported them, and their first American appearance will be made at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. The show is a mammoth entertain-ment by mariometics. Over 100 figures are used. Most of them are about three feet high, and the pantomimes and ballets in which they take part may be expected to prove remarkably lifelike. We have had marionette shows in plenty, but never one so extensive or so preten-

"Heart of Hearts" pears its end at the Madison Square. Two weeks from to morrow A. M. Palmer will put on a new play, which will last until April 24, when his city season will close and his troups will leave for Boston, there to play two weeks. A vacation follows and then the trip to 'Frisco will be made. Palmer will not tell whether his new plece is "Decore" or "The Love That Kills" Both are French.

Robert Mantell's stay in "Monbars" at the Fifth Ave nue will be prolonged until March 31. On April 2 Clara Morris will open a fortnight's engagement in "Rence," and following her Louis James and Maris Wainwright will appear for two weeks, starting with "Virginius," April. On May I the house passes under the control of Eugene Tompkius, who has already contracted with J M. Hill that "A Possible Case" shall be made known to New York there, opening on the first night of Tempkins's management and continuing eix weeks.

"Murg's Landing," which has been frequently acted in New York, and by various soubrette stars, will be seen at Jacobe's Third Avenue to morrow night. Frances Bishop, daughter of W. H. Bishop, the veteran manager, starred in the piece last season and most of the earlier months of this. Recently she retired from the company, and to everybody's surprise an actress was found who could play the chief rôle about as well as she. The bills name the new discovery as "Miss Carlotta." She is recognized as a vaudeville favorite of a few years agoa sprightly dancer and a good singer. With the company that surrounds her she is able to give an interesting performance of the familiar play. That physically peculiar comedy, "The Two Johns," is next week's bill at the Third Avenue. There will be a warm wolcome at the Windsor for this

week's actor, Daniel Sully, who has been away from the city so long that his friends have almost lost track of him. Since he took "Daidy Nolan" and the pretty Brooklyn Bridge scene-the first of the long series, by the way-from Pastor's, he has been travelling uninterruptedly, and probably he hasn't skipped a goo show town in the country on his route. He will revive "Daddy Nolan" at the Windsor. It is a clean and natural sketch of Irish domesticity, with a mingling of pathos and farce. Sully's portrayal of Daddy Dolan was long and effective. In the company is that bright boy, Master s. Studley, and his play, "A Great Wrong," or "Convic-1,240," as it used to be called. The Windsor's bookings wright, who constructed " Plasar, Queen of the Miners. James M. Hardie and Sara Von Leer are the stars of this

with its various features of song, scene, and comicality, and seems to be doing well with it. "Monte Cristo, Jr.," s forthcoming. Harry Brown, the comedian, and some others have been engaged for it to strengthen Corinne's company. Dockstader's Minstrels were caught in New England by the storm, but otherwise their tour seems to lear across the continent. On April 23 Dockstader, hepard & Graus will devote the home theatre to John ment, and handsome accessories. The music in it has been produced by Ellis Brooks, and he says that new songs of odd originality will be a strong feature. George R. Edeson will superintend the production, basides play-ing a part, and Homer P. Emens is painting scenery. immonds & Brown are forming the company, which otably includes Mabel Sterling, Blanche Sherwood, and office-a variously attractive theme, surely,

"Town and Country," with John Gilbert as Kit Cosey, Bulwer's "Money" will be revived for a few performances. This comedy, well liked forty years ago, has not been acted much in the city of late years.

Steele Mackage has recovered his voice, and is again the Paul Kauvar of his picturesque play at the Standard.

After Irving at the Star there will come a course of truly miscellaneous entertainments. The first of these will be the Howard Athenaum variety company, a good troups of its kind, and one that has been at all the Bowery vaudevilles as well as at Pastor's and the Eighth Avenue. James Owen O'Connor, tragedian, will follow. O'Conner will be a novelty to New York although he has starred elsewhere. He means to stake his artistic reputation on this metropolitan test. The Delsarte matince at the Lyceum, by Genevieve

tebbins-Thompson and Mary S. Thompson, will occur on Tuesday

Where was the first public dramatic performance in America given? Authorities have disagreed, but Col. T. Allston Brown is chief of them, and he provides new evidence that New York city has the honor. Col. Brown has begun to publish in the Chapter a series of historica articles on the theatre in this country, and the first deals with this question of priority. M. Dunlap, in his History of the American Theatre, says: "On Sept. 15, 1752, at Williamsburgh, the capital of Virginia, the first play performed in America by a company of comedians was represented to a delighted audience." James lices says that "a portion of Hallam's troupe, combined with several artists engaged for America by John Moody, arrived in Philadelphia about 1746-7, and with a well-organized company in the colonies." Col. Brown brings clear proof of his claim for New York city the honor of being the first place in America where the English drama was brought out by profes-sional actors. The truth of history compels him to dispel the illusion under which these historians have so ong rested, and to set forth the case as it really is. September, 1732, a company composed of regular actors just arrived from London, organized themselves for dramaticgentertainments. They secured a large room in the upper part of a building, which was fitted up with a plan-form stage and raised seats, capable of seating about 400 people. Getting a number of amateurs, they opened the last week in September, 1752, and played three times each week. They continued their performances for one month, when, owing to peer Suancial support, they closed. Early in December of the same year they resumed, having made several additions to their party. As Col. Brown has devoted many years to gathering his historical material and the trustworthy old Clipper is making it conspicuous, it may as well be believed that New York bred the first of regularly acted drama in America.

Elsed the Pettleont.

A bachelor tenant of a fashionable boarding muse not far from Washington square was impressed with the face of a widow laundress who came there at intervals with a well-stocked clothes basket. He found out where she lived, and called there estensibly to ask her to do washing for him, but in reality to make her acquaintance. He found her in the yard of the premises hanging out clothes and troached the subject to her told him that she only laundried ladies fluery. He was taken aback, but not abached by her reply. At that ment he discovered a very pretty petticoat hanging

"Ellen Torry's "she answered suberly.
"My" he encounted. "I must kiss the hein. And

tohing the bottom of the petitions in his hands he tilly imprinted a kies on the claborate border. Then took his departure, his breast swelling with pride. When the comely washerwaman returned the petiticoat to its owner in the boarding house she told of the backelor's visit and how she had deceived him as to the proprietorship of the petticoat. The story has spread ong a set in the house, and at the first good opporat dinner one of the gentlemen is going to spring t on Mr. Bachelor.

Opposed to Cames of Chance, From the Neuraska State Johnsal.

Husband Mary, I don't see why you allow to the area to be defined as they are doing now.

A world of harm, and if do "" a world of harm, it will lead on to gambling for many when I was a boy my parents would as soon have had my hand out off as to see me playing such a see had be not being high such a soon have had be not being high such a soon had been to be not be not being the not be not being high such a soon had been not below. Well, well, I'll tell them to stop. But why are you so "I've just lost \$3,000 in a wheat deal."

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

A Spring Tonic Absolutely Necessary to Maintain Perfect Health.

Advice What People Should Take During the Spring Months-A Remedy Certain to Produce Beneficial Results.

In the spring everybody begins to think about taking a spring medicine. Not only is this a very common practice, but a very necessary and healthful one. It is fact which physicians acknowledge and the people recognize generally that a spring Tonio taken during the months of March, April, and May is more conducive to the restoration of health, in cases of those who are sick. than any other course of treatment that could possibly

It is further understood by everybody that even for those who call themselves well, it is very important at this season of the year, if they would maintain good health and vigor, to take a spring remedy to etreppthen and invigorate the nerves, tone up the action of all the organs, and thus, by creating a healthy condition of the nerves, blood, stomach, liver, kldneys, and bowels, assist nature in the efforts which she always makes in the

going on throughout all nature, and a similar process takes place in the human system—a threwing of the old and assuming new conditions. During the cold months of winter the system, from the partial closing of the pores of the skin, lack of care and exercise, often

Becomes Clegged

with morbid materials. The stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys have been more torpid or inactive than they should be, and as a result the system is more or less flied and clogged with biliary matter, urle and other acids from the kidneys and other worn-out substances which should have been thrown off, but which instead have been retained in the body.

lave been retained in the body.

Perfect bealth cannot be maintained while this conlition lasts, and the person has a languid and weakened. the person has been praviously sick these symptoms will be much aggravated; there will be a weak, tired, and nervous condition, with sleepless and restless nights, a tired waking in the morning, no appetite for breakfast, a bad taste in the mouth, dull head, and general displa-ited feelings. In severe cases there will be a feeling of

Exhaustion and Prostration.

and the nervousness will be very marked, with no in-clination for exertion, the work of the day being done with an effort.

For such cases as these be sure and use that remarkable invigorator and tonic, Dr. Greene's Nervara Nerva Tonic. It is pronounced by everybody, doctors as wall

as the people, to be the best spring medicine in existence and has taken rank as the greatest and most important medical discovery of modern times. Under the use of this wonderful remedy that weak, thred, and nervous feeling disappears; the nerves become strong and steady; the nights are restful and the sleep natural and refreshing; the appetite returns, good digestion and regular action of the bowels are established, the kidneys and liver are restored to healthy action, and the vital energies, strength and vigor of the system perfeetly built up.

This truly remarkable spring remedy, which is purely vegetable, and therefore harmless, is for sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, and if any one desires to be perfectly and permanently cured of all those disagreeable feelings, weakness and exhaustion incident to spring, take our orgent recommendation and get a bot-tic of this medicine. It will well repay you, as we can testify frem our own experience of its marvellous curatestify from our own experience of '1s marvellous cura-tive powers; and you have our assurance that you will not be disappointed. Be sure and ask for Dr. Greene's Nervara Nerve Tenic, as druggists sometimes recom-mend their own preparation as something on which they make a greater profit. Do not be persuaded to take any other remedy in place of this, as we really be-lieve that this is the greatest and best of all spring medicines. Dr. Green, the discovers of this organ medicines. Dr. Greene, the discoverer of this great remedy, is the eminent and skilful specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, who gives consultations and advice free of charge at his office, 35 West 14th st. New York, personally or by letter.

> Business is Business. From the Denver Republican.

You know that in Washington a cat may look at a king. That is, any resident or visitor, however humble, is permitted to call upon the ladies or members of the Cabinet. Supreme Judgos, and Senators on any reception day, and the call must be returned, at least by a card. Some try to return all such calls in person. Last week the conscientious wife of a Cabinet Minister hatted her carriage in an unfamiliar neighborhood, and soon found herself climbing stairs to the third floor, where the lady whose card she bore was said to live. She was received with an obsequious cordiality, and five minutes later, just as she was retreating, the lady brought forth a box of beautifully painted fans and embroidered parasols.

"I make these," she said. "I cannot call upon rich people to sell them for the servants. however humble, is permitted to call upon the

"I make these," she said. "I cannot call upon rich people to sell them, for the servants will not let me in; so I call on them and get them to return my call, and that gives me my chance. Now, I want to show you this."

The surprised lady rose and took her leave, "I forgive you," she said. "I shall not buy anything, but I will give you a piece of advice: If you are going to carry on business of this kind in this way, you might at least live on the lirst floor."

The Hen Recommended the Treatment, From the Springfield Republican.

A woman in Westfield, who makes "a feature" of raising fowls and solling eggs, recently found that her hens were dying off because unable to digest a certain kind of food she gave them. There were a dozen or more moping around, their crops full of the food, and all seeming likely to fellow the two or three already dead. As a last resort the woman took one of the fowls into the house, and with a shurp penknilic opened its crop and removed the contents. The wound was then carefully sewed up and the fowl placed in a warm box. After a couple of hours it was taken out of the coop and put among the other fowls. Next morning the good woman heard a clattering on her lack steps and a tapping at the door, Looking out, she saw the hen she had operated upon cheerfully leading a dozen or more of its affilited companions, all with their head stretched up and asking almost as plainy as in words that they be given the same treatment which had releved their leader.

From the Boston Courier. Mrs. Smith—So you say your husband has iven up drinking inpur, Mrs. Jones.† Mrs. Jones-Yes. He have enters a barroom now. Mrs. S.-He must have a strong will to be able to give

up altogether.

Mrs. J.—Ves. but he takes a substitute to enable him to tajur off, as it wore.

Mrs. S.—What is the substitute, do you know? I might
get my brokend to try it.

Mrs. J.—It is something called spiritus fruments that
they sell in the drug stores.

Homes and Orange Groves, IN ONE OF THE MOST HEALTE AND DELIGHTFUL SPOTS IN THAT SUNNY OLIME. OVER 1,000 PEOPLE NOW OWN PROPERTY THERE, OVER 1,000 PEOFLE NOW OWN PROPERTY THERE,

And it is having one of the greatest become ever above in the Flower State. Herel, Flower and test ages being built, and other improvements going on. Litto's is leasted to miles used of Ossia, inclounty seat, a thriving city of 1,500 inholiants inclounty seat, a thriving city of 1,500 inholiants inclounty seat, a thriving city of 1,500 inholiants. Control of the richest control of the flower seat of the state. The centre of the folial control of the flower seat of the state of

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